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ON SOME SPECIES OF *BRACONIDAE*
FROM MANCHOUKUO
(CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE
BRACONID FAUNA OF MANCHOUKUO, I)

By

CHIHISA WATANABE
(渡辺 千代)
(With one Textfigure)

The material treated in this paper was received from the Yugakujō Agricultural Experiment Station of the South Manchuria Railway Company through the late Mr. M. TAKIZAWA and Mr. S. KARIYA, save for some specimens of Mr. I. OKADA's collection. On this occasion the writer wishes to express his hearty thanks to the above gentlemen.

Subfamily *Braconinae*
Tribe *Braconini*
Genus *Glyptomorpha* HOLMGREN

*Glyptomorpha* HOLMGREN, Entomol. Resa, Ins., p. 427 (1868).

Genotype—*Glyptomorpha ferruginea* HOLMGREN (1868).

1. *Glyptomorpha elongata* SHESTAKOV


On account of the following characters the present specimens may be identified with this species:—

♀. Yellowish red; antennae, stemmaticum, tips of the mandibles, two basal joints of the maxillary palpi, labial palpi, mesopleura on the lower surface, three spots of the mesonotum, coxae, trochanters, four posterior femora, and ovipositor-sheath black; four posterior tibiae at the apex and their tarsi fuscous; wings strongly infuscated, with hyaline streaks below the stigma and along the 2nd intercubitus; stigma black, with the base yellow.

Head transverse; cheeks a little shorter than the breadth of the eyes; parapsidal furrows smooth and shining; two converging furrows of the 3rd
tergite confluent at the base; 4th tergite almost smooth and shining, only the basal third rugose.

Length, 9–12 mm.; antennae, 6–8 mm.; ovipositor, 22–27 mm.

♂. Essentially as in the female, except that the maxillary palpi are entirely black and the 4th tergite is more broadly rugose than in the female.

Length, 10 mm.; antennae, 7 mm.


General Distribution: Mongolia; Manchoukuo; Siberia; Turkestan; Persia.

Remarks—Judging from the original description of Glyptomorpha chinensis (CUSHMAN)1 from Tsinan Sung, China, that species may be considered identical with the present one.

Tribe Doryctini

Genus Odontobracon


Genotype—Odontobracon nigriceps CAMERON (1887).

2. Odontobracon sjöstedti FAHRINGER


The male of this species has previously been undescribed: the present male specimen is much smaller than the female, but it may apparently belong to this species.

♂. Closely resembles the female, apart from usual sexual differences, but the propodeum is more coarsely reticulate-rugose, the abdomen is slenderer, and the wings are lighter than in the female.

Length, 6.5 mm.; antennae, 5 mm.

Habitat: Manchoukuo (Kaigen, 1 ♂, 1. VI, 1937, I. OKADA).

Gen. Distr.: Korea; Manchoukuo; China.

Subfamily Agathiinae

Genus Cremnops FÖRSTER


Genotype—Cremnops desertor (LINNÉ) (1858).

3. Cremnops atricornis (SMITH)


Cremnops alternans Enderlein, Arch. Naturgesch., 84 A, Heft II, p. 185, 2 & (1920).

In the present specimen the head is entirely yellowish red as in the representatives which are found in Formosa and Korea.

Habitat—Manchoukuo (Tetsurei, 1 ♀, 19. VIII, 1936, I. Okada).
Gen. Distr.: Japan; Formosa; Korea; Manchoukuo.

Subfamily Microgastrinae
Genus Apanteles Förster

Genotype—Apanteles obscurus (Nees) (1834).

4. Apanteles ruficrus (Halliday)
Host—Bred from larvae of Cirphis unipuncta Howarth by S. Kariya.
Habitat—Manchoukuo (Yugakujô, 2 ♀, 1 ♂, 10. VIII, 1936, S. Kariya).
Gen. Distr.: Japan; Formosa; Manchoukuo; North China; Europe; the Philippines; Ceylon; India; Australia; Africa.

5. Apanteles glomeratus (Linne)
Ichneumon glomeratus Linne, Syst. nat., Ed. 10, I, p. 568 (1758).
Host—Bred from larvae of Aporia crataegi Linne by T. Akiyama.
Habitat: Manchoukuo (Yugakujô, 1 ♀, 1 ♂, 15. V, 1930, T. Akiyama).
Gen. Distr.: Japan; Manchoukuo; Europe; North Africa; U. S. A.; Canada; India.

6. Apanteles kariyai sp. nov.
♀ &. Black; antennae dark brown; palpi and tibial spurs pale yellow; legs with the coxae reddish yellow, the tarsi fuscous; 2nd tergite on the apical half, 3rd and 4th tergites, and belly reddish yellow; wings hyaline; tegulae, stigma and veins yellowish brown.

Head almost smooth and shining, with scattered white hairs; face shallowly punctate; antennae filiform, a little shorter than the body. Mesonotum with the scutellum closely punctate-rugose; mesopleura as rugose as the mesonotum, with a large smooth area near the metapleur. Propodeum strongly reticulate-rugose, without a median carina. First abscissa of the radius as long as the intercubitus, both of which are a little shorter than the breadth of the stigma; recurrent nervure a little shorter than the intercubitus; pigmented portion of the 2nd abscissa of the cubitus as long as the apical portion of the
1st. Hind coxae finely punctate; hind tibial spurs subequal, as long as one-third the length of the metatarsus. First tergite gradually narrowed towards the base, a little longer than the breadth at the apex; 2nd tergite transverse, as long as the 3rd; 1st and 2nd tergites reticulate-rugose, the rest smooth and shining; ovipositor very short; hypopygium acute.

Length, 2.5 mm.; antennae, 2 mm.

Host—Bred from larvae of *Cirphis unipuncta* HOWARTH by S. KARIYA.

Cocoons: The gregarious larva form white cocoons, irregularly piled together and enveloped within a woolly white ball of oval shape like those of *Apanteles sasakii* WATANABE.1)

**Holotype (♀), Allotype (♂), and Paratypes (2 ♀, 1 ♂):** Yugakujo, 25. VIII, 1936, S. KARIYA.

The type-specimens are in the Entomological Institute of the Hokkaido Imperial University, Sapporo, Japan.

Habitat: Manchoukuo (Yugakujo).

Remarks—This species resembles *Apanteles okamotoi* WATANABE,2) from which it is easily distinguished by the sculpture of the mesonotum and propodeum, and by the structure of the 1st tergite.

Subfamily *Helconinae*

Tribe *Meteorus* HALIDAY

Genus *Meteorus* HALIDAY


Genotype—*Meteorus filator* HALIDAY (1835).

7. *Meteorus scutellator* (NEES)


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1) Ins. Mats., VII, p. 91, Pl. II, fig. 6 (1932).

2) Ins. Mats., VII, p. 86, ♀, fig. 2 b (1932).
On account of the following characters the present specimens may be identified with this species:—

♀ ♂. (1) Antennae yellowish brown, darkened towards the apex, 35- or 36-jointed (♀), and 34- or 36-jointed (♂). (2) Recurrent nerve normally interstitial, but rarely subinterstitial; 2nd cubital cell narrowed towards the apex; nervulus postfurcal; radial cell of the hind wing simple, not geminated by a transverse nerve. (3) Propodeum closely reticulate-rugose, with a longitudinal median carina. (4) First tergite longitudinally striate-rugose, more than one-third of the abdomen in length, with the tracheal grooves small and distinct. (5) Ovipositor as long as two-thirds the length of the abdomen.

Length, 4-5.5 mm.; antennae, 3.5-4 mm.

This species is variable in colour as Ruthe, Thomson, and Lyle have pointed out, and the present specimens may belong to a testaceous form.

Host—Bred from larvae of *Cirphis unipuncta* Howarth by S. Kariya, I. Okada, and R. Ichizawa. Further, according to Lyle this species is parasitic on certain species of *Noctuidae* in Europe.

Cocoons: Brown, shining, pensile, and 6 x 2.5 mm. in size.


Gen. Distr.: Manchoukuo; Europe.

**Tribe Macrocentrini**

**Genus Macrocentrus Curtis**


Genotype—*Macrocentrus thoracicus* (Nees) (1811).

8. *Macrocentrus japonicus* Watanabe


Host—Bred from larvae of *Pyrausta diniasalis* Walker by R. Ichizawa. Further, this species is known as a parasite of the larvae of *Margaronia pyloalis* Walker in Japan and Formosa.

Habitat: Manchoukuo (Yugakujo, 1 ♀, 1 ♂, 13. VIII, 1936, R. Ichizawa).

Gen. Distr.: Japan; Formosa; Manchoukuo; China.


**Host**—Bred from larvae of *Pyrausta nubilalis* Hübner by Y. **Arakawa**.

**Habitat**—Manchoukuo (Daiboshin, 2 ♂ ♀, 8. VIII, 1929, Y. **Arakawa**).

**Gen. Distr.**—Japan; Korea; Manchoukuo; China; Europe.


P. 52, line 13 from bottom, for “11” read “13”

P. 58, line 6 from bottom, add “not” after “the hind wing”

P. 83, line 19 from top, for “Fig. 1” read “Fig. 2”

P. 90, line 20 from top, for “Fig. 2” read “Fig. 1”

P. 109, line 19 from top, add “reticulate-rugose, being not” after “which is”

P. 111, line 11 from top, for “obscura” read “obscurata”

P. 187, Explanation of Plate V:

Fig. 1, for “*Eairinus jezoensis*” read “*Braunsia antefurcalis*”

Fig. 2, for “*Braunsia antefurcalis*” read “*Eairinus jezoensis*”